

## CONVICTS ARE NOT WANTED ON ROADS

ONLY FEW COUNTIES MAKE REQUESTS FOR HIGHWAY WORKERS.

## MISSOURI FELONS ARE LAZY

Only Twice Have Prisoners Been Put to Work Outside of Cole County—Two Hundred on Job for Seventy.

Jefferson City, Mo.

Missouri counties are not making any requests for convict laborers to work their highways.

The way has been open for thus working convicts since Folk's administration, and only twice have convicts been taken outside of Cole county. Then small numbers were worked within easy reach of the penitentiary. Other states report being able to get good work out of convicts on the roads and at long distances from the prison. Two months ago the state put about 200 convicts at work leveling the park around the new capitol. There were so many loafers that the number has been reduced to 70 and these men are putting in fairly good time.

Convicts in other prisons may be more industrious than those in Missouri. The general rule here has been to give each convict a task and expect him to finish it. This can be done in a shop, but cannot very well be carried out on a highway any more than it could on the capitol park, where half of the convicts did not earn their feed.

### Firms Face Coal Quiz.

An inquiry into the affairs of the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association of Kansas City was ordered by the Missouri state supreme court on application of Attorney General Frank W. McAllister and Maj. J. Lilly of Moberly was appointed special examiner and commissioner to take testimony and report his findings to the court.

Lilly qualified as examiner and announced the first testimony would be taken at the Baltimore Hotel in Kansas City, beginning July 31. It is alleged in the petition that the corporations forming the association have conspired to do the following things contrary to the anti-trust laws of Missouri:

Fix and control the market and price of coal in Missouri.  
Limit and prevent competition in the handling of coal in the state.  
Divide territory in the state.

That they have entered into a pool and agreement to fix and regulate the production of coal in this and other states.

That they have prevented and destroyed and do now prevent and destroy competition in the production, purchase and sale of coal in the state of Missouri.

The association is a voluntary association and its members known to the attorney general and named in the petition include 11 corporations, all with headquarters in Kansas City. Eight of the 11 corporations are organized under the Missouri laws and three others are licensed foreign corporations.

### Missouri's Appeal Boards.

The president announced five appeal boards for Missouri, as follows: Eastern district—Division 1—Owen Miller, Dr. A. C. Robinson, Samuel Rosenfeld, A. L. Shapleigh, Selden P. Spencer; Division 2—B. F. Brown, Edward Higbee, Dr. G. L. McCutcheon, Samuel Sharp, James W. Fory; Division 3—G. S. Cannon, George W. Cloud, C. S. DeWald, C. O. Diggs, A. L. Moning; Western district—Division 1—R. M. Bacheller, Frank Blake, Mathew Hall, F. H. Matthews, Charles A. Sumner; Division 2—Cortez Enlee, Henry Lamm, M. J. Murphy, A. T. Nelson, G. F. Newburger.

### Commissions to Six Officers.

Governor Gardner has issued commissions to the following officers of the Fifth Missouri Regiment, National Guard, at St. Louis:

Leroy K. Robbins, colonel; Edward J. McMahon, lieutenant colonel; A. R. Suerwein and Fred H. Hussman, majors, all to rank from July 20; Eugene F. Lloyd, captain of company F, May 26; and George M. Faught, captain of company G, June 11.

### Demand for Corporation Reports.

Secretary of State Sullivan gave notice that Aug. 1 he will call upon the attorney general to proceed against every corporation which has not made its annual report to him concerning its financial condition and complied with the anti-trust laws. Nearly 8,000 have failed to make filings.

### Regular Army Quota.

Missouri has been added to those states whose quota in the regular army has been filled. The statement of recruiting showed her to have 6,620, with a quota of 6,586.

### Council to Talk Food.

Gov. Gardner called a meeting of state council of defense to be held at Joplin in the Conner hotel, Aug. 8, for a discussion of matters pertaining to conservation of food and such general subjects as affect this country with the war in Europe.

### Open Sale of Prison Products.

Governor Gardner has taken personal charge of the affairs of the Missouri penitentiary. He called the prison board into conference and directed it to place all the products of the prison factories on the market and advertise them for sale in the metropolitan newspapers. His action followed an investigation into the penitentiary industrial department, which revealed that D. M. Oberman, a private contractor, had enjoyed a monopoly on the output of the largest prison factory for the past six months.

The investigation also revealed that the contract labor system, prohibited by law, had been carried on rights under the Gardner administration by Gardner's appointees, though the statute abolishing the system decreed that all contracts should terminate on December 31, 1916.

The abolition of the contract system by law was accomplished after years of effort by humane societies and progressive legislators. Newspapers announced, on information made public by prison authorities, that this contractor, who owned the overall factory, had moved from the prison, as had other contractors.

Records of the industrial department show that Oberman continued to pay for labor at the old rate of 75 cents per day until April 14, when the terms of his arrangement seemed to have been changed, but the relative cost of his labor remained about the same.

After that date he paid \$1 per task for labor, instead of 75 cents per day. A task represents the amount of work an experienced machinist can turn out in a day, while day labor is paid for on the basis of every man employed, including the inexperienced, whose mistakes frequently cost the contractor more than their services are worth.

Access to the records of the industrial department was obtained after much difficulty and only after an appeal to Governor Gardner, since repeated efforts to see the records at the prison had failed.

### Crosby on Exemption Board.

Samuel Sharp of Montgomery county has resigned as a member of the exemption board of review of the second division of the Eastern district of Missouri, and Governor Gardner has appointed F. L. Crosby of Mexico to succeed him.

The master lists of the draft conducted at Washington have been received by the adjutant general and have been mailed with the net quotas to the various city and county boards of exemption.

### Aviation School for Missouri.

The Missouri council of defense announces that an aviation school will soon be established at the State University. President Hill of the university is in communication with the secretary of war, arranging for the school.

### Knott's Death.

The suicide of Col. John A. Knott, state coal oil inspector, at his home in Hannibal, has caused a wide scramble among certain politicians for the office to which he was to have been appointed.

### Emma Goldman Out of Prison.

Emma Goldman was taken from the state prison and returned to New York where she will appear before the federal district court to give bond for \$25,000, in accordance with a ruling by Supreme Justice Brandeis. If the bond is approved she will be at liberty pending the result of her appeal to the supreme court. If the bond is not approved she will be returned to the Missouri prison.

She was convicted of attempting to obstruct the enforcement of the army draft law.

### Lead Mines Ask Guard.

The lead mining companies in St. Francois county have commenced to file affidavits to the effect that they are supplying lead to the government for war purposes. The object sought, in the opinion of Gen. McCord, is to secure federal protection from strikes and damages to property after the national guard, on duty there since the American miners drove out large numbers of foreigners, have been mustered into the federal service, which according to present arrangements, will be August 5.

General McCord has received an affidavit from Irwin B. Cornell, and also secretary of the committee on lead of the advisory board of the national council of defense, in which the latter says that his company is under contract to supply the government with 3,318 tons of pig lead this month. The price of this lead, delivered in East St. Louis, is stated to be 8 cents per pound. There are other contracts. A second one, the St. Joseph Lead Company, calls for 1,968 tons for the navy yard at Norfolk; 300 tons for shrapnel shells by the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company; 300 tons by the Desloge Consolidated Lead Company, and 750 tons by the Federal Lead Company.

### New Tax Plan.

The state tax commission has made public its position on tax matters. The following is a summary:

"Lower rates of taxation for all; lower taxes from all who have been accustomed to paying; larger receipts from the wealthy tax dodgers, and greater value for the money spent. The commission insists on a literal compliance with the law as it is necessary to secure low taxes, uniformity and equity. Any other policy means waste, extravagance, inequality, injustice and chaos."

## EXPENSES FOR COMING YEAR

DEPARTMENT HEADS FURNISH ESTIMATE OF NEEDS TO JUNE, 1918.

## REVENUE BILL IS REDRAFTED

Most Stupendous Sums Ever Asked of Congress, and Present Income Is Hardly a Drop in the Bucket.

Washington, D. C.—Fifteen billions of dollars is the approximate estimate that the war government will need up to June 30, 1918.

With the war department seeking a gross amount of \$5,917,873,347, the navy department will probably need between one billion and two billion, while the expenses of other government branches will run into stupendous sums.

Estimates of these branches are to go to congress soon. Roughly they will approximate:

Here Are the Figures.  
Legislative establishment, \$8,000,000.  
Executive, \$40,000,000.  
Judicial, \$1,395,790.  
Foreign intercourse, \$6,000,000.  
Indian affairs, \$12,230,266.  
Pensions, \$155,500,000.  
Panama canal, \$26,000,000.  
Public works, \$145,118,394.  
Postal service, \$330,000,000.  
Miscellaneous, \$110,000,000.  
Permanent annual appropriations, \$14,000,000.

With such tremendous needs ahead, the senate finance committee faces the problem of reshaping the revenue bills. Heavier burdens than originally planned will be imposed on the taxpayers, and our allies will probably be in the market for another loan of a couple of billion.

## WOULD EXCHANGE PRISONERS

Direct Repatriation Provided—Qualification for Internment in Neutral Countries Modified.

London.—The agreement reached by British and German delegates at their recent conference at The Hague, regarding exchange and treatment of civil and military prisoners has been ratified by both governments, according to a statement made in the house of commons.

The agreement provides that direct repatriation shall be resumed, that the qualifications on medical grounds for repatriation or internment in neutral countries be made more lenient, and that the more seriously ill and wounded now interned in Switzerland shall be returned to their own countries to make room for others.

In addition to those sent to Switzerland, Holland has agreed to accept 7,500 persons, while all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, whether in health or not, who have been in captivity for more than 18 months shall be eligible for internment in neutral countries. Holland has agreed to accept 7,500 of those.

The Dutch government has further agreed to provide for 2,000 civilian prisoners.

Punishment for attempt to escape and for other offense have been regulated, while reprisals against individuals have been canceled.

### Oppose Wheat at \$2.

Washington, D. C.—Declaring a \$2 minimum price for wheat will not reduce the present price of bread, the baking industry, through its war emergency council, asked house and senate food bill conferees to eliminate this provision.

### Envoy to Vatican.

Petrograd.—For the first time in history a Russian is to be assigned to the Vatican at Rome as an ambassador from Russia. M. Lissakovsky was named for the post.

### St. Louis Wins Moose.

Pittsburg, Pa.—St. Louis has won the next convention of the Loyal Order of Moose.

### U. S. Mission Leaves.

Rome.—The American army mission concluded its visit in Italy and left for Paris with expressions of admiration, particularly for Italy's progress in aviation.

### Five More Mines Closed.

Pittsburg, Kan.—Men at five more mines have been ordered out to join the 1,000 miners now on strike in the Pittsburg coal fields in southeastern Kansas.

### Cholera Raging in Germany.

Copenhagen.—Persistent rumors reached here of a cholera epidemic raging in many German cities, particularly Hamburg.

### To Draft Aliens.

Washington, D. C.—The senate military affairs committee voted unanimously to recommend to the senate immediate passage of the Chamberlain resolution permitting draft of aliens into the new national army.

### Woman Dancer Doomed.

Paris.—A military court has condemned to death for espionage a dancer known as Mata Hari, who before her marriage was Marguerite Zell. She was born in the Dutch Indies and claims Dutch nationality.

## PRISONERS BUILDING NEW HOME



These interned German prisoners, sailors from the cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, are helping to build new quarters near Fort McPherson, Ga., which, when completed, will house 2,000 Germans, most of them from the German ships interned in American ports.

## FRENCH APPROVE EMBARGO MAY CHANGE DRAFT LAW

PEOPLE DETERMINED TO STARVE OUT GERMANY.

Ability to Secure Supplies From United States Has Prolonged War Over a Year.

Paris, France.—A correspondent writes as follows:

"Nothing has happened recently that has given more general satisfaction in this part of the world than the president's laying a heavy hand on the food trafficking neutrals. People hereabouts set the greatest store by the Oriental method of strangulation as applied to Germany by the British fleet. Heretofore the supplying of food from America to the neutrals has recalled the process of filling the mythological tub by the daughters of Danaus. Most of the food has stopped only long enough in neutral countries to enable the profiteers to gather their gains. I have heard stories of money-making in those countries that would make Wall street green with envy. Meanwhile, Germany has been saved from starvation and a war that might have ended a year ago kept going. The matter is not without serious difficulties, but there is rejoicing here to see that President Wilson is a man who is not afraid to 'grasp the nettle.'"

## NEED U. S. BOYS IN RUSSIA

Organization Only Will Save Great Nation From Defeat—Kerensky Feels Uprisings.

Washington, D. C.—The state department declared that suggestions had been received regarding dispatch of a unit of American troops to Russia. The purpose of such a step, it was explained would be psychological with the same end in view as dispatch of Pershing's division to France.

The great need of Russia, however, is organization, and so long as the country's transportation and munitions systems are so badly crippled as at present such a step may be remote.

### Kerensky Keeps Busy.

Petrograd, Russia.—The struggle of Premier Kerensky and the provisional government against the discordant elements in Russia has become a fight to prevent Russia's return to the old regime, with its rule of absolutism, oppression and czarism.

That Kerensky senses the peril of a counter revolution coming after the military breakdown is indicated in two different speeches of the premier. Nicholas Lenin, anti-war agitator and suspected German spy, was again at large, following a pitched battle at Tormes (Finland), between government agents and anarchists.

## MEXICO ASKED TO AID KAISER

City of Mexico, Mex.—An article by Die Post of Berlin will be published here saying that Mexico is the only country which has not yet been influenced by the allies and there ought to be no difficulty in bringing Mexico to the side of the central powers as one of the naturally richest countries in the world and these riches would be aided in development by Germany. Commenting on the article El Universal declares this is one of the lies for which Von Eckhardt, German minister to Mexico, some day would be asked to leave Mexico.

### American Flier Decorated.

Paris.—Sergeant Andrew C. Campbell of the Lafayette Escadrille, a resident of Chicago, was notified he had been decorated with the French war cross in recognition of bravery.

### War Risks Increase.

Washington, D. C.—War insurance rates on all vessels sailing to and from ports in the United States and European ports and those in the Mediterranean will be increased from 5 per cent to 6 1/2 per cent, the treasury department announced.

MEN REACHING 21 MAY BE TAKEN IN.

700,000 Additional Men Yearly Would Be Made Available to Replace Losses.

Washington, D. C.—The United States draft law may be broadened so as to include men reaching the minimum age of 21 before the next call to the colors.

Secretary of War Baker indicated today that not only might he ask such a step, but that he also might seek to exclude men who turn 31, the maximum age, before the second call.

As the law now stands, the War Department apparently has power to continue drawing men to fill up quotas. After the first two 500,000 groups have been called, the Secretary of War can get other men to maintain these groups.

As warfare runs about one-third, he could continue calling out about 700,000 men a year to fill the gaps or to "maintain" existing troops. In this way with the national army, National Guard and regular army, the United States would have about 2,000,000 fighting men always in Europe.

Transporting such forces to Europe furnishes a vexatious task, but indications are there will be sufficient tonnage for transports and supply ships when needed. As at present estimated, 600,000 or more soldiers should be on French soil by September, 1918.

The War Department today corrected the impression that France was to manufacture all of our heavy artillery. Secretary Baker said part of it would be made there, but the United States has no intention of ditching its own good models or stopping production here. In fact the War Department has an ambitious program calling for more than \$2,000,000,000. The sum covers not only heavy artillery but also a vast quantity of field artillery.

## AMERICANS NOT BEING HELD

Party of Consuls, Their Families and Others Leave Constantinople It Is Reported.

Stockholm, Sweden.—United States Minister Morris is advised, through the Swedish Foreign Office, that the Swedish Minister at Constantinople reports that the Turkish Government asserts that no distinction is being made regarding Americans as American citizens.

A large party of American Consuls and Vice Consuls, with their families, and 18 unofficial Americans left Constantinople yesterday morning for Switzerland after transit permission had been obtained from the Austrian Government.

## SHE DIED OF A BROKEN HEART

Chicago, Illinois.—The death of Baby Bollinger, the hopelessly deformed infant whose life Dr. H. J. Haiselden refused to save at the German-American hospital in November, 1915, is believed to have been responsible for the death of Mrs. Anna Bollinger, the baby's mother. Her husband, Allen Bollinger, a repair foreman in the Lincoln avenue car barns, said that after the baby's death his wife fell into settled melancholy. "If ever a woman died of a broken heart, she did," he said.

### First Drafted Man Accepted.

Washington, D. C.—Harry Chapman Gilbert, son of a White House police guard, is the first man to be accepted for service in the new national army, having passed his test and waived exemption.

### Cotton Ship Burned.

New York.—Fire which broke out in the hatchway of the cotton freighter Susana, tied up at a Brooklyn pier, caused damage to the amount of \$150,000 before the flames were put under control.

## COST OF THE GREATEST WAR

MEN AND MONEY SPENT WITH LAVISH HAND ON BOTH SIDES.

## PROBABLY 2,000 SHIPS SUNK

Nineteen Nations Have Taken Sides Against Central Powers, and a Dozen Others Have Severed Relations.

London.—Just three years ago Germany served notice on Russia to halt mobilization within 24 hours, and a day or so later declared war on Russia, thus precipitating the greatest armed conflict in the history of the globe. Only three years have passed, but in that time probably 10,000,000 men have been killed and the stupendous sum of one hundred billion dollars in money has been spent by the 23 nations, including the United States, that have become embroiled. The nations are straining every nerve to prepare for several years more of the dreadful carnage.

Probably 2,000 merchant ships and 150 warships have been sunk. Large parts of Belgium, Poland, Serbia and Rumania have been laid waste, besides many fertile and prosperous parts of France, Austria, Germany, Turkey and Russia. Because Austria was determined to crush Serbia and had the backing of Germany, black men have slain one another in Nigeria, on the Gold Coast and on the Congo; men have died in China, on the highest tips of the Alps, and even in the traditional site of the garden of Eden. They have battled on the sea from Patagonia to the Malay peninsula, from the Andes to the Dardanelles, from the North to the Yellow Sea.

### 19 Against Central Powers.

Ranged on one side in the world-enveloping Armageddon are the empires of Germany, Austria, Hungary and Turkey and the kingdom of Bulgaria. Against them are ranked 19 countries: Serbia, Montenegro, Russia, France, Belgium, Great Britain, Japan, Portugal, Italy, Arabia, San Marino, Rumania, the United States, Brazil, Cuba, Panama, Bolivia and Greece.

The following countries have severed relations with Germany: China, Liberia, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala. Declarations of benevolent neutrality have been made by Chile, Uruguay and Argentina.

Arresting statistics showing the overwhelming magnitude of the present war as compared with all others have been compiled. It is estimated the wars of the French revolution and of Napoleon cost 2,000,000 lives and \$200,000,000. Our Mexican war cost another 50,000 men and \$150,000,000. The cost of other wars in men and money are rated as follows: The American civil war nearly 1,000,000 lives and \$8,000,000,000. Franco-Austrian war of 1866, 45,000 lives and \$125,000,000. Franco-Prussian war 225,000 men and \$2,000,000,000. Russo-Turkish war of 1877, 250,000 men and \$1,000,000,000. Boer war 125,000 men and \$1,300,000,000. Spanish-American war, 6,000 lives and \$500,000,000.

## LABOR LEADERS BACK WAR

GOMPERS' FOLLOWERS ORGANIZE FOR DEMOCRACY.

Division of Union Ranks Likely as Result of Clash With Pacific Organization.

New York.—With Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor at its head, the American Alliance for Democracy was formed in this city to make certain that the American government receives the support of labor during the war and that nothing is done in the name of labor to hinder or defeat the U. S. in its efforts to whip Germany. On March 12 labor leaders in this nation, assembled in Washington, adopted the following pledge:

"We, the officers of the national and international trade unions of the United States in conference assembled in the capital of our nation, hereby pledge ourselves in peace or in war, in stress or in storm, to stand by the standards of liberty and the safety and preservation of the ideals of the republic."

It is to carry out this pledge its leaders say that the new alliance has been formed. Incidentally it will aim at combating the influence of the Socialist Workers' Circle. This organization has already pledged itself to a peaceful propaganda, and is regarded by some of the leaders as a little short of treasonable.

### Guards Held.

Chester, Pa.—Upon instructions from the district attorney three guards were arrested charged with murder. They are alleged to have killed two in the recent race rioting which has raged here.

### 31 Planes Lost.

London.—British aviators around Ypres have again been active and in one recent encounter accounted for 31 German airplanes, 15 of which crashed to the ground behind the lines of the allied troops.